

TITLE OF THE INVENTION
METHOD OF RECYCLING PLASTIC MATERIAL OF
PROCESS CARTRIDGE

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method of recycling plastic materials forming a process cartridge.

The present invention particularly relates to a
10 method of recycling a specific plastic material from plastic materials forming a process cartridge.

The present invention further relates to a method of recycling a plastic material having a predetermined reflection density from plastic materials forming a
15 process cartridge.

In this specification, a process cartridge is a product made up of parts and materials required for image formation, e.g., a photosensitive drum, charger, cleaner, and toner, and detachably incorporated into a
20 copying machine or printer.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 09-150137 is prior information concerning a method of discarding a unit
25 containing toner.

To crush and pulverize a cartridge containing toner, a measure to counter dust explosion caused by

toner is necessary. One countermeasure is Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 11-156224.

Also, Japanese Patent Laid-Open Nos. 05-301222 and 2000-159900 are inventions pertaining to the reuse
5 of thermoplastic resins used in products such as copying machines, printers, facsimile apparatuses, and television sets.

Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2001-205245 is an invention related to a process of separating toner from
10 a used process cartridge.

Furthermore, Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 09-206685 is an invention concerning particle processing.

Image forming apparatuses such as copying
15 machines and laser beam printers have rapidly spread with the progress of information communication technologies and the development of information communication apparatuses. Also, old apparatuses are extensively replaced with new ones as new products are
20 developed.

In addition, old types of products are largely collected when they are replaced with new ones.

Methods of collecting and recycling household electric appliances such as television sets and
25 refrigerators are established by the enforcement of the Household Electric Appliance Recycling Law. However, it is difficult to collect toner remaining in

cartridges used in image forming apparatuses,
particularly, printers and copying machines.

That is, to recycle cartridges, toner must be
initially removed manually, and this increases the
5 recycling cost.

On the other hand, if cartridges are crushed by a
crusher without removing toner, the toner and some
other particles scatter in a crushing vessel.

In addition, sparks generated when metal parts
10 such as agitating bars, developing blades, and sleeves
inside these cartridges are crushed by the crusher may
function as ignition sources and induce dust explosion.

Also, when cartridges are crushed and individual
materials are selectively collected, toner strongly
15 adheres to these materials.

Even if iron, aluminum, stainless steel,
plastics, seals, and paper are separately removed and a
specific material forming process cartridges is
selected via several selecting means such as a
20 screening step, magnetic selection step, air selection
step, and gravity selection step after a crushing step,
toner strongly adheres to the selected material. The
adhered toner cannot be easily removed because the
toner is charged and electrically sticking to the
25 material.

If this recycled material to which the toner is
sticking is directly used as a molding material of a

cartridge, the external appearance of the molded product worsens, or the strength and/or the fire retardance of the molded material lowers.

As described above, a material which behaves as
5 foreign matter with respect to a plastic material selected as a recycled material or a material which lowers physical properties must be removed as much as possible.

It is possible to cruse process cartridges in a
10 crushing step and separate only plastic materials via a metal selecting means such as magnetic selection and a different material selecting means such as gravity selection.

Furthermore, toner can be separated from plastic
15 materials by introducing an apparatus using a cleaning device.

It is, however, difficult to select a specific plastic material from different types of plastic materials subjected to the cleaning step.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is a principal object of the present invention to separate a specific plastic material from plastic materials (e.g., HIPS) of a process cartridge, and mold
25 this specific plastic material into a cartridge again. However, if a different plastic material is mixed in the separated plastic material, the flow

characteristics of a resin material may change during molding to make the molding process difficult, or the strength of the cartridge may lower.

Furthermore, if the separated plastic material
5 has a different color, the color of the molded cartridge changes, and the color uniformity is lost.

To solve this problem of the color uniformity, a color adjustment step must be performed for plastic pellets of the recycled material. Since this very
10 increases the recycling cost, the method does not meet the object of making the most of the cost merit when a recycled plastic material is used.

When plastic materials which are subjected to a cleaning step and to which toner is sticking are
15 selected in a plastic selection step, different plastic materials adhere to each other under the influence of water or the cleaner used.

Many plastic materials have relatively close specific gravities. Therefore, no specific plastic
20 material can be separated with high purity only by gravity selection.

To solve the above problems and achieve the object, a method of recycling a plastic material of a process cartridge is provided according to the present
25 invention, wherein the process cartridge is crushed in a crushing step while particles such as toner are collected by suction, particles including toner are

further removed in a screening step, metal materials are removed in a magnetic selection step, drum magnetic selection step, and eddy current step, particles including toner and foreign matter are removed in an
5 air selection step, secondary crushing step, peeling step, and gravity separation step, and the remaining materials are conveyed to a color selection step by a conveyor means to separate a plastic material having a reflection density of 1.00 or more.

10 Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same or similar parts throughout the figures
15 thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification,
20 illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

Fig. 1 is a sectional view of a process cartridge used in embodiments of the present invention;

25 Fig. 2 is a view showing steps used in embodiments of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a view for explaining steps;

Fig. 4 is a view for explaining steps;

Fig. 5 is a view for explaining a step;

Fig. 6 is a view for explaining steps;

Fig. 7 is a view for explaining steps;

5 Fig. 8 is a table showing the results of
measurements of the reflection densities of crushed
pieces in embodiments; and

Fig. 9 is a table showing the results of
comparison of test items performed for HIPS molded
10 portions of resin materials of process cartridges,
i.e., performed for process cartridge parts molded by
new HIPS and process cartridge parts molded by using
recycled HIPS selected by a plastic material recycling
method according to the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention
will now be described in detail in accordance with the
accompanying drawings.

20 Fig. 1 is a sectional view for explaining a
process cartridge to which the present invention is
applied.

A process cartridge 1 is made up of a plastic
vessel 2 as a main body, and a photosensitive drum 4,
25 charging roller 6, cleaning blade 8, and developing
sleeve 10 assembled in the vessel 2.

The vessel 2 forms a toner container 1a which

contains toner scraped off from the photosensitive drum
4 during a development process. The photosensitive
drum 4 is formed by coating the surface of an aluminum
drum with a photosensitive material. A driving gear
5 made of plastic is attached to a drum end portion.

The charging roller 6 is formed by molding a
rubber roller on an iron shaft.

The cleaning blade 8 is obtained by fixing a
rubber blade plate to an iron base.

10 The developing sleeve 10 is made of aluminum and
contains a magnet.

This process cartridge is made of metal materials
such as iron, aluminum, and stainless steel (SUS), and
various other materials such as rubber materials,
15 plastic materials, and tape materials.

Fig. 2 shows a process of recycling a plastic
material of the process cartridge according to the
present invention into a recycled plastic material.

The process of this embodiment will be explained
20 below with reference to Fig. 2.

In step 1 of Fig. 2, collected process cartridges
are crushed while toner is collected by suction (a
primary crushing step).

Fig. 3 shows means and apparatuses from the
25 primary crushing step in step 1 to an eddy current
selection step in step 5 shown in Fig. 2.

Step 1 shown in Fig. 3 shows an outline of the

structure of a crushing apparatus 20 used in the crushing step.

In the crushing apparatus 20, a rotary blade 20B is placed in a steel vessel 20A.

5 A predetermined amount (number) of process cartridges containing toner are placed in the crushing vessel. When the rotary blade is rotated by a driving means, these cartridges are flung up by the rotary blade and crushed as they are thrown against the
10 circumferential wall of the vessel.

Since the cartridges placed in the vessel contain toner and paper dust, sparks generated by the collision of the metal members of the cartridges against the circumferential wall of the vessel may induce dust
15 explosion. Therefore, during this crushing and suction operation, an inert gas such as nitrogen gas is supplied into the vessel 20A to maintain the oxygen concentration in the vessel at a predetermined concentration or less (10% or less).

20 The rotational speed of the rotary blade and the crushing time can be set in accordance with the type of process cartridge.

A suction chamber 20C is formed adjacent to the crushing vessel 20A. The crushed product of the
25 cartridges crushed by the crushing vessel 20A is supplied into the suction chamber 20C. An impacting means applies impact to the crushed product to float

toner sticking to the crushed product. A suction means collects the floated toner by suction.

The process up to this point is the primary crushing step.

5 The purpose of step 1 is to separate toner and paper dust.

A screen selection step in step 2 of Fig. 3 shows a selection step using a shaking screen.

10 The crushed product subjected to the impacting process and suction process in the suction chamber 20C is then subjected to a selecting operation by a shaking screen selecting means 22.

15 In step 2, toner, paper dust, and fine particles of plastic materials produced in the crushing step are separated.

20 Step 3 shows a metal selection step in which a magnetic selecting means selects iron members from the crushed product subjected to the shaking screen selection step. In step 3, cleaning blades and drum shafts are separated.

Step 4 uses a drum magnetic selecting means. In step 4, small iron parts and plastic magnets are separated.

25 In step 5, aluminum members such as drums and developing sleeves are selected by an eddy current selecting means.

Fig. 4 shows steps 6 and 7.

Step 6 is an air selection step in which stainless steel parts and small metal parts are removed by air.

Step 7 is a secondary crushing step in which the
5 crushed product subjected to the steps up to step 6 is further crushed more finely by a crushing apparatus.

Fig. 5 shows step 8.

Step 8 is a peeling step for the crushed product subjected to the crushing operation in the secondary
10 crushing step. In this step, labels, seals, and fine particles sticking to the plastic crushed product subjected to the processes such as crushing are separated by a peeling operation and air operation.

Fig. 6 shows steps 9 and 10.

15 Step 9 is a dry gravity separation step in which metals, polyethylene, and foamed urethanes are removed.

Step 10 is a color selection step.

In this color selection step, the crushed product subjected to the process in step S9 is placed in a
20 hopper and then placed on a conveyor belt from the exit of the hopper. By adjusting the speed of the conveyor belt, the crushed product is placed on the conveyor belt so as to form a layer of the crushed product on the belt.

25 A large number of color selecting elements are arranged in the widthwise direction of the belt near its end position. In addition, compressing means are

arranged in positions corresponding to these color selecting elements.

The crushed pieces as objects of selection placed on the belt are individually subjected to color
5 selection by the color selecting means before the end portion of the belt.

Each color selecting element reads the color density of a crushed piece as an object of selection by a light emitting/receiving type color selecting
10 operation, and sends the read color density to a selection control means which compares the color density with a reference color density.

In accordance with the comparison result, the selection control means operates a compressing means to
15 spring out a crushed piece outside the reference density range, thereby selecting only crushed pieces within the reference density range.

Furthermore, in step 10, a metal sensing step is performed for the crushed pieces subjected to the color
20 selection, thereby removing metals.

An important process in the above embodiment is the dry gravity separation step in step 9 before the crushed piece color selection step in step 10.

That is, the crushed pieces subjected to color
25 selection in the color selection step are already crushed into very small pieces in the previous steps. Therefore, if these crushed pieces are not well dried

before the color selection step, the crushed pieces adhere to each other. Since crushed pieces having different colors adhere to each other, the degree of expectation to the selection performance of the color selecting elements lowers. In some cases, the color selection accuracy lowers.

Accordingly, it is important to maintain the crushed pieces in a well dried state before the color selection step.

10 Fig. 7 shows steps 11 and 12.

In step 11, the crushed pieces processed in step 10 are melted, cooled, and cut to form a material of recycled plastic.

15 In step 12, the material of recycled plastic processed in step 11 is mixed with a new plastic material to form a recycled plastic material for molding.

20 Steps 11 and 12 may also be switched to first mix the recycled plastic pieces with a new plastic material, and then melt, cool, and cut the mixture to obtain a material of recycled plastic.

(Description of Example)

25 A process cartridge used in this example was a process cartridge of a laser beam printer manufactured and sold by the present applicant.

This cartridge is formed by using metals such as iron, aluminum, stainless steel, and copper, rubbers

such as silicone rubber and urethane rubber, resins such as a styrene resin (PS), polyacetal resin (POM), polypropylene (PP), polyethylene (PE), and polyethyleneterephthalate (PET), and a high-impact
5 polystyrene resin (HIPS) as the material of parts particularly required to have flame retardance.

In the primary crushing step in step 1, crushing was performed by setting the crushing vessel volume (supply amount) to 10 to 20 kg, and rotating the blade
10 at a rotating speed of 1,200 to 1,800 rpm while 10 to 30 seconds, while the oxygen concentration in the vessel was 10% or less.

The maximum length of large crushed pieces was 10 to 30 cm, and that of small crushed pieces was 1 to 5
15 cm.

In the screen selection step in step 2, screen selection was performed by setting the mesh value of the screen to 1 to 3 mm.

In the suspended magnetic selection step in step
20 3, an apparatus having a height of 180 mm and a magnetic force of 1,500 G(Gauss) was used.

In step 4, a drum magnetic selector removed iron members from the crushed product charged from the upper portion of the selector by rotating a magnet having a
25 magnetic force of 5,000 G in a drum having a diameter of 500 mm or more.

In the eddy current step in step 5, aluminum was

selected from the crushed product by combining a belt conveyor and a rotor using a permanent magnet having a magnetic force of 3,000 G or more.

In this step, aluminum members such as
5 photosensitive drums and developing sleeves were removed.

An air selector in step 6 had a two-stage arrangement and was able to remove metal materials such as stainless steel.

10 In the secondary crushing step in step 7, a 7- to 13-mm screen was used to perform secondary crushing, thereby adjusting the particle size of the crushed pieces.

In step 8, the surfaces of the crushed pieces
15 were polished to scrape off labels, seals, and adhesives from the surfaces.

Subsequently, an aspirator system was used to remove the scraped foreign matter and other foreign matter having a relatively small specific gravity such
20 as toner and foamed urethane.

The aspirator system is an air selector by which particles diffused by a diffusion desk are separated by suction by a suction blower.

A dry gravity separator used in step 9 is an
25 apparatus which separates materials having a large specific gravity from those having a small specific gravity by forward and backward motions of a mesh and

by air blown from the lower portion. The separation performance can be adjusted by the inclination angle of the apparatus, the air amount, the frequency, and the type of mesh used.

5 In this dry gravity separation step, it was possible to remove metals such as iron, stainless steel, and copper as materials having a large specific gravity, and materials such as polyethylene and foamed urethane as materials having a small specific gravity.

10 In step 10, a color separator was used to remove colored resins having a reflection density of less than 1.00, a milk white polyacetal resin, urethane rubber, silicone rubber, and the like.

 In this apparatus, two charge-coupled devices
15 (CCD) are arranged in each of the upper and lower portions of the end portion of a 600-mm wide conveyor belt. Color selection is performed for crushed pieces while these crushed pieces are flying as they are conveyed by the conveyor belt.

20 Fig. 8 is a table showing the results of measurements of the reflection densities of crushed pieces in this example.

 Referring to Fig. 8, a "COLOR" column indicates the type of color. HIPS as a plastic resin material
25 used in a process cartridge is classified into black 1, black 2, black 3, or gray 1 in accordance with the value of reflection density.

The results of measurements of the reflection densities of crushed pieces having different colors were as shown in Fig. 8.

As shown in Fig. 8, plastic pieces include
5 crushed pieces in blue (polypropylene, PP), green
(polypropylene, PP), vermilion (ABS), and milk white 1
and milk white 2 (polyacetal resin, POM).

Note that a Macbeth reflection densitometer was used as the apparatus for measuring the reflection
10 density of a crushed piece in this example.

In this example, a reflection density of 1.00 or more was set as a selection range.

A measurement value from a color selecting element corresponding to a crushed piece to be measured
15 is supplied to a control means and compared with the selection range described above. If the measurement value falls outside the selection range, this crushed piece is sprung out by compressed air from an air spray nozzle of a compressing means corresponding to the
20 color selecting element which has measured the crushed piece.

Crushed pieces whose measurement values fall within the selection range are collected in an accumulation vessel positioned at the end portion of
25 the conveyor belt.

The color selection step described above was a very efficient method capable of removing, with high

accuracy, resin crushed pieces and foreign matter from HIPS crushed pieces used in the process cartridge of this example.

To remove metals and rubbers slightly remaining
5 in the above HIPS, to allow smooth molding, and to enable easy mixing with a virgin HIPS resin, in the melting step the HIPS was extruded into the same shape as new HISP pellets at an extrusion temperature of 180°C, a screw rotating speed of 300 rpm, and a
10 discharge amount of 100 Kg/hr.

In the subsequent mixing step, new HIPS pellets and recycled HIPS pellets were mixed half-and-half.

After this mixing step, process cartridges were molded in accordance with the process cartridge molding
15 step.

Fig. 9 shows the results of comparison of test items performed for HIPS molded portions of resin materials of process cartridges, i.e., performed for process cartridge parts A molded by new HIPS and
20 process cartridge parts B molded by using recycled HIPS selected by the plastic material recycling method according to the present invention.

Note that the compared molded parts were drum shutter members.

25 As can be understood from the comparison results shown in Fig. 9, almost no differences were found in any test items.

As a consequence, the effect of the present invention as a recycled process cartridge part was confirmed.

In this embodiment, it was possible to implement
5 material recycling by which a desired plastic material was selectively extracted from a plastic product obtained by molding a plastic resin material, and efficiently recycled into the same plastic product.

The present invention is not limited to the above
10 embodiments and various changes and modifications can be made within the spirit and scope of the present invention. Therefore to apprise the public of the scope of the present invention, the following claims are made.

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